

MISSISSIPPI



Department of Corrections

**Annual Report
FY 1982**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|---|-------------|
| I. Letter to Governor Winter | |
| II. Preface Overview..... | 2 |
| III. Historical Perspective..... | 11 |
| IV. Executive Summary of Statistics — 1982..... | 17 |
| V. Highlights..... | 20 |
| VI. Quantified Activities..... | 25 |
| VII. Financial Data..... | |
| VIII. Special Section..... | 44 |

Mississippi Department of Corrections



723 North President Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

(601) 354-6454

June 1, 1983

Honorable William F. Winter
Governor of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi

Members of the Mississippi Legislature
State Capitol Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Governor and Members of the Legislature:

In accordance with the "Mississippi Corrections Act of 1976," the Board of Corrections and the Department of Corrections respectfully submit the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1981-1982. This document seeks to provide you and other interested parties with concise information, quantified where possible, on the activities, accomplishments, concerns and highlights of FY 1982.

If you have any questions or if further information is needed, we will be pleased to respond.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Morris L. Thigpen".

Morris L. Thigpen
Commissioner of Corrections

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William C. Hammack".

William C. Hammack
Chairman of the Board of Corrections

MLT/WCH/ab

**Mississippi
Department of Corrections**

Board of Corrections

William Hammack
Chairman
Meridian

Rice York
Vice-Chairman
Jackson

Roland Weeks
Biloxi

Honorable M. Lee Graves
Clarksdale

Dr. Faye Spruill
Crystal Springs

A. C. West
Cleveland

Charles Young
Meridian

Parole Board

Charles J. Jackson
Chairman
Yazoo City

Jo Ann Kaelin
Gloster

C. B. Burt
Senatobia

George W. (Billy) Fisackerly
Winona

Jim Marsalis
Pascagoula

Preface Overview

Introduction

The purpose of this report is outlined in the cover letter to the Governor and members of the legislature.

An effort was made to keep the report brief. Where possible, statistics are presented in tabular form, rather than buried in narrative.

The usual format for annual reporting, i.e., by division, has been modified, hopefully to draw greater interest and permit more reader selectivity.

The goals and objectives of the Department of Corrections (DOC), may be found in the policy statements of the Board of Corrections.

Most data came from the Department of Corrections' computerized files. National statistics were found in the 1982 Corrections Yearbook published by the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc. Operating costs by state were drawn from a special packet prepared by Library Information Specialists, Inc., under a contract with the National Institute of Corrections. Internal information was collected by telephone surveys when necessary. DOC expenditures were provided by the Mississippi Department of Public Accounts.

Statements of Policy Mississippi Board of Corrections

Section 47-5-1 of the Mississippi Code states that it is the policy of the state that the correctional system will be managed and conducted "in that manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern correctional system and with the view of making the system self sustaining. Those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the state correctional system shall have humane treatment, and be given the opportunity, encouragement and training in the manner of reformation." The Board of Corrections is committed to that policy and is working diligently to help the state achieve that end.

The Board recognizes that various elements of the

criminal justice system share a common goal: to insure the security and safety of the citizens of the State of Mississippi. The Board and the Department of Corrections are committed to full cooperation with law enforcement officials, prosecutors, members of the judiciary and other persons or agencies involved in the criminal justice system to achieve this common goal and to resolve the problems which confront the system.

Overcrowding in our prisons and jails is the number one problem facing the Board of Corrections and the Department of Corrections. It is one of the most serious problems facing the entire leadership of our state today. The Board of Corrections believes that a number of steps must be taken to effectively deal with this problem and it urges all others involved in the criminal justice system to consider the following positions which were unanimously adopted by the Board of Corrections:

1. State prisoners should not be housed in county jails. All offenders committed to the custody or supervision of the Department of Corrections should be housed in facilities operated by the Department of Corrections.
2. The state must determine how many inmates can be housed in the facilities it can afford to construct, operate and maintain, and not exceed that number. Prison space must be viewed as a limited resource. Policies, programs, and alternative punishment must be developed to insure that inmate population does not exceed system capacity.
3. No new facilities should be constructed at Parchman which would increase inmate capacity. Instead, badly needed additional facilities should be constructed near urban centers. Geographical areas of the state from which large numbers of inmates are committed to the DOC should be strongly considered as sites for new facilities. Reasons of security, ability to provide necessary support services and personnel, and ability to provide for inmates' work require that new facilities be constructed near cities, rather than at Parchman.

Additionally, the board believes that with the counsel and guidance of the judiciary, uniform sentencing guidelines should be established to insure uniformity of sentences; to coordinate sentencing practices with available resources, including the economic or financial ability of the State of Mississippi to construct and operate prisons; and to insure that when a prison sentence is given an offender that sentence will be carried out to its fullest extent.

Summary of Major Accomplishments

1. Unit 29 was opened at Parchman in November, 1981, with a capacity of 1,456 male inmates.
2. A new automated accounting and budget control system was developed and implemented.
3. The 1982 Incarceration Facilities Plan for the State of Mississippi was published by the State Building Commission on January 5, 1982.
4. The Governor's Task Force on Corrections published its Final Report on December 30, 1981.
5. The Mississippi Department of Corrections Comprehensive Plan, FY 1982-FY 1986, was finished in August and adopted by the Board of Corrections in October, 1981. This was developed in harmony with the preliminary findings of the Governor's Task Force and the Building Commission Plan.
6. In December, 1981, Mississippi was one of four states selected to participate in the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Model Probation/Parole Management Program. The primary purpose of this project is to promote effective and efficient caseload management, i.e., the rational deployment of staff and resources based upon mathematically weighed assessments of offender risks and needs, rather than intuitive judgement.

Under mandate from the Board, in January 1982 staff began the sizeable task of drafting a volume of policies and procedures, encompassing an estimated 170 subjects related to the philosophy, purpose, operations and objectives of the Department.

Capital Improvements

8. Cook, Coggins Engineers, Inc., completed a water study to determine current and future water needs allowing for an anticipated inmate population growth at the state prison.
9. A study to determine present and future sewage distribution needs at the prison was completed by Cook, Coggins Engineers and plans and specifications for a total new sewage system at the prison was completed.
10. An estimated \$30,000 in renovation funds provided by the State Building Commission went to remodel 5 inmate trailer facilities located at Units 1, 22, and 23. Inmate labor was used to complete the refurbishment work.
11. At a contract cost of \$3,000, Lane Central renovated the water well at Unit 3 rendering it serviceable to supply water needs for inmates.
12. A .9 mile stretch of roadway at the prison connecting Units 25, 26, and 27 was completed by McQueen Construction Co. A \$215,000 Building Commission outlay provided the funding for the blacktop resurfacing project.
13. Unit 12 was closed down in January, 1982, to be refurbished. Although the unit was scheduled to be reopened in May of the same year, renovation continued at the close of FY '82 due to contractor delays.

Summary of Concerns

1. Present diagnostic and classification resources and activities are inadequate.
2. Facilities and programs at MSP are inadequate for female inmates.
3. As in many states, the backlog of state prisoners in county jails awaiting space at MSP is too large. If additional resources are not developed, the overflow population at the end of FY 1986 is estimated to be 2863. Overflow population is defined as the number of inmates in the State Prison System over the court-ordered capacity at Parchman plus housing in Community Work Centers.

Table No. 1
Projected Prison Overflow without Additional Resources
By End of Fiscal Year
FY 1982 — FY 1986

| Year | Projected Population | Prison Capacity | Overflow |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| FY 1982 | 5158(*) | 4454 | 704(*) |
| FY 1983 | 5875 | 4454 | 1421 |
| FY 1984 | 6425 | 4454 | 1971 |
| FY 1985 | 6950 | 4562 | 2388 |
| FY 1986 | 7425 | 4562 | 2863 |

(*) Actual. Excludes persons out on escape.

4. Community Services caseloads are too large for effective supervision.
5. The DOC motor fleet needs to be update and expanded
6. Inmate training facilities at MSP are inadequate.
7. The area of research and planning lacks structure and emphasis.

Enabling Legislation

The Mississippi Corrections Act of 1976 became effective on July 1 of that year, creating the

Department of Corrections. This generated several major activities, including the following:

1. Appointment of the Board of Corrections by executive order
2. Creation of the Division of Community Services, absorbing staff previously under the direction of the Probation and Parole Board
3. Development of an over-all framework for the Department
4. The hiring of central office staff and the move to new quarters
5. Centralization of such functions as food facilities, recreational activities and utility services at Parchman
6. Creation of a Classification Committee
7. Appointment of a newly created Parole Board

The act was extended three years, now expiring June 30, 1984, by House Bill 542, passed during the 1981 legislative session.

Legislative Committees

General Corrections legislation emanates from:

1. The Senate Corrections Committee, composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and nine members.
2. The House Penitentiary Committee, composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and fifteen members.

Basic Responsibilities of the Department of Corrections

1. To accept adult offenders committed to it by the courts for incarceration, care, custody, and treatment.

2. To develop and maintain institutions and other facilities to enhance the above.
3. To maintain records on all committed offenders
4. To investigate the grievances of such persons.
5. To administer training programs for departmental personnel.
6. To provide technical assistance to units of local government and allied state agencies.
7. To administer all monies and properties of the department.
8. To discharge any other duties established by law.

Governing Body: Board of Corrections

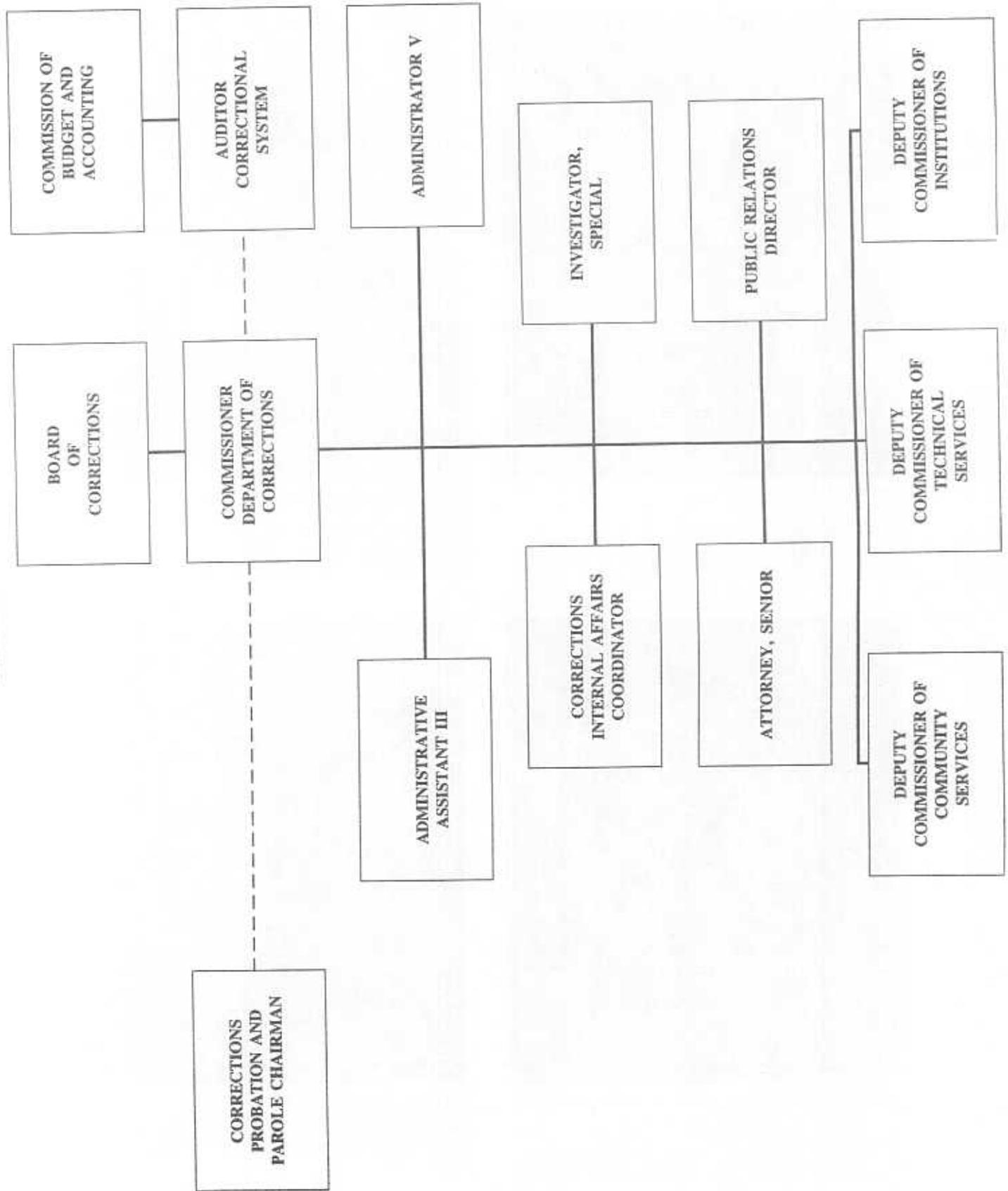
The Board of Corrections (hereinafter referred to as the Board) consists of seven members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, one member from each congressional district and two at large. One at large appointment must be an attorney and the other a physician. The chairman is selected by the Board. Primary powers and duties of the Board are:

1. To advise the department in the establishment of general policy.
2. To approve new facilities, programs and decisions of the department.
3. To open bids and approve the sale of any products.
4. To approve any administrative regulations promulgated by the Commissioner.

Agency Administration

The chief executive officer of the Department is the Commissioner of Corrections, who is appointed by the Board with the advice and consent of the Senate. He is the Department's principal spokesman before legislative committees, the Commission of Budget and Accounting, other appropriate state agencies and to the news media. His immediate support includes a legal advisor, a public information officer, a special investigator and an administrative assistant. A certified public accountant, administratively responsible to the Commission of Budget and Accounting, but funded by DOC, audits all of the corrections agency's fiscal activities. In the conduct of the agency, the Commissioner is assisted by three deputy commissioners, each of whom is a division administrator. The divisions are: Institutions, Community Services, and Technical Services.

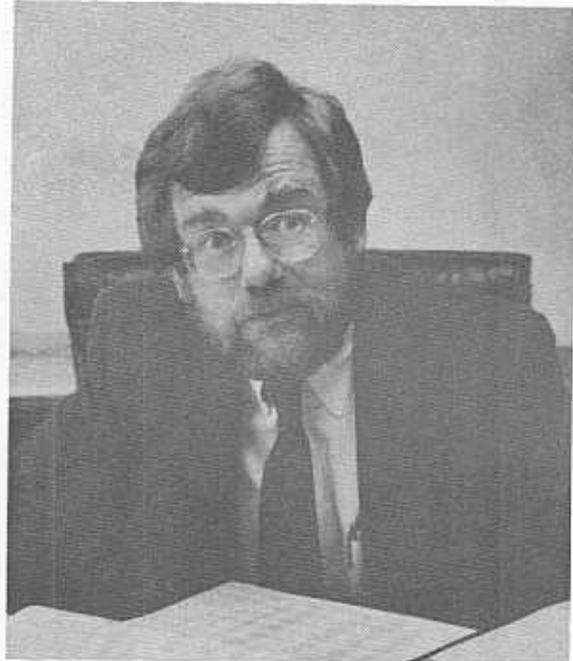
ADMINISTRATION



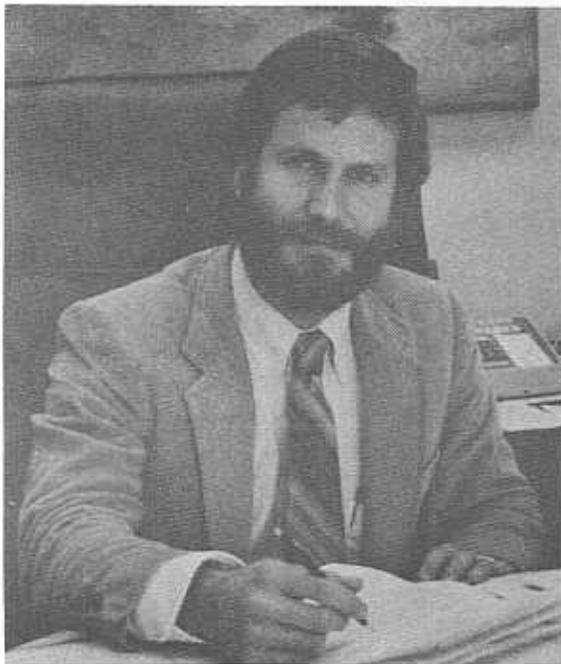
DOC Officials and Parole Board Chairman



Morris L. Thigpen, Commissioner
Native of Lauderdale County
BS - Millsaps College
M. Ed. - Mississippi State University
Commissioner Thigpen has served as head of the Mississippi Department of Corrections since November, 1980.



W. C. Mullan, Deputy Comm. of Technical Services
Native of Uniontown, PA
BA in Social Science - Pennsylvania State University
MA in Criminal Justice - San Houston State University
Since 1981 Deputy Commissioner Mullan has served as head of the Technical Services of the Mississippi Department of Corrections.

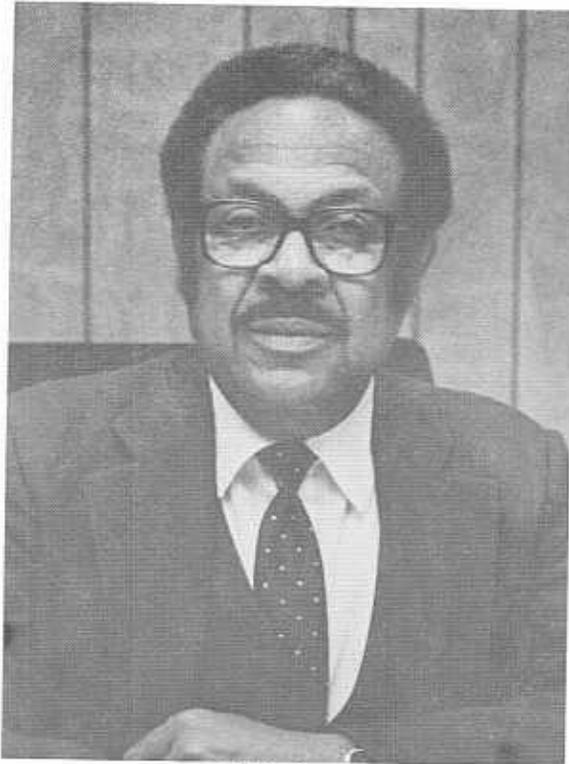


Bink F. Williams, Deputy Comm. of Community Services
Native of Yazoo City, MS
BS in Psychology - Louisiana State University
Masters in Social Work - University of Georgia
Deputy Comm. Williams has headed the Mississippi Department of Corrections Community Services Division, since February, 19

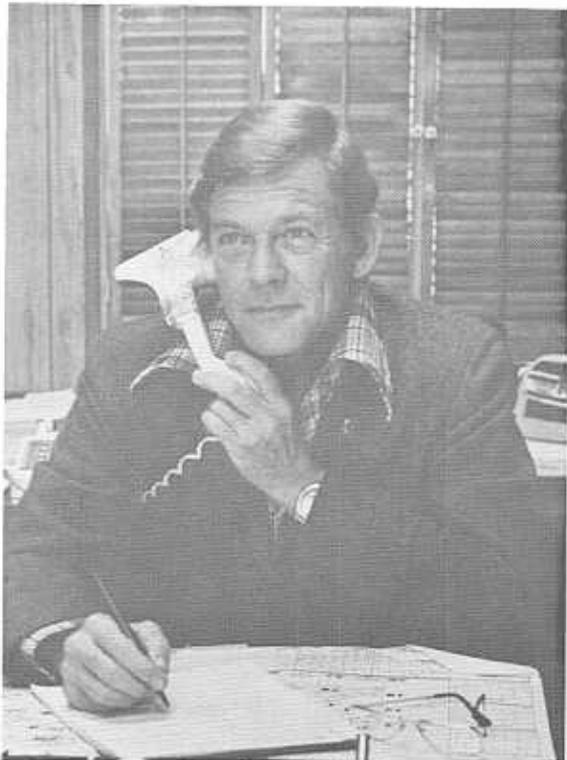


Charles J. Jackson, Parole Board Chairman,
Native of Oktibbeha County, Graduate of Sturgis High School
Original Incorporator - Retired Executive - Mississippi Chemical Corporation, Mr. Jackson has served as Parole Board Chairman since August, 1980.

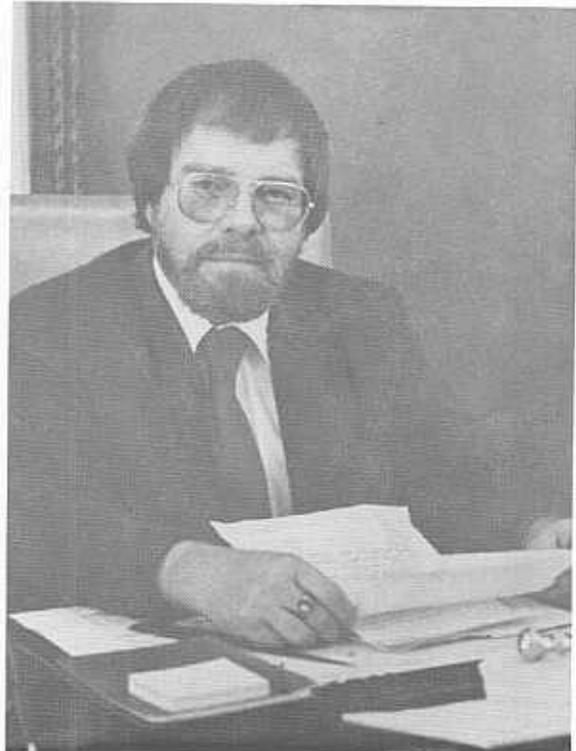
Prison Officials



**Eddie Lucas,
Warden**



**Joseph D. Cooke, Jr.,
Deputy Warden**



**Jim H. Merrill,
Deputy Warden**

Historical Perspective

Introduction

The roots of Mississippi's penal system can be traced to a period shortly preceding statehood. The history of the system is varied and presents a changing correctional philosophy relative to prison location, management, and objective. Basically, the history of Mississippi's prison system can be broken down into 5 separate and distinct periods.

Period of Agitation, 1809-1840

From 1809-1840, commonly referred to as the "Period of Agitation", the hue and cry of territorial residents was for the development of a centralized prison facility. Because of the early settlement of the lower Mississippi territory, the first reported prison to house felons was developed in Natchez around 1789. However, the first centralized prison was not completed until 50 years later with the opening of the penitentiary in Jackson, April 15, 1840. This prison, located on the present site of the new capitol building was developed at a cost of \$75,000 and built with inmate labor. The new facility later to be called "The Walls" was capable of housing 200 inmates. According to historical accounts, 28 prisoners were placed in the new prison on opening day. Governor G. C. Brandon perhaps best characterized the mood of that period. He emphasized the reformatory effects of prison labor, the view that trade training would remove the economic causes of much crime, a philosophy still subscribed by penologists 150 years later.

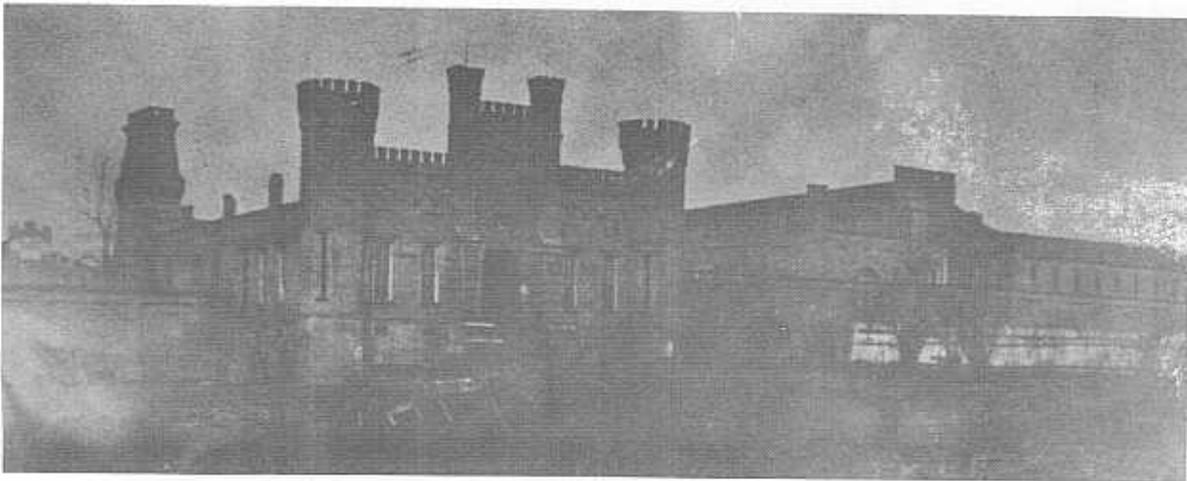
Brandon stated: "Punishment through a spirit of revenge for the infraction of penal laws are/or ought to be unknown in a civilized community. The objective is to reform offenders, to protect society from the repetition of offense....to inflict punishment with no effort at reformation only prepares for the commission of worse crimes".

Auburn System, 1840-1860

The completion of the new prison in Jackson marked the beginning of a new era (1840-1860) in Mississippi's prison program. This new period referred to as the Auburn System saw a shift in the use of prison labor to manufacture goods. This new work program was successful. The manufacture of course-cotton fabrics, bale rope and hemp, and cotton bagging for mechanical trades resulted in large profits. However, this subsequently led to outcries by private sector representatives denouncing this as being unfair.

Legislators were petitioned through a massive lobbying campaign by business leaders. Following a legislative directive, prison officials shifted from their lucrative trades to less profitable ones involving wool processing and the manufacturing of iron foundry products.

By 1852 "The Walls" was experiencing over crowding. With a reported population of 220 inmates, an additional 40 acres of land near the prison was purchased and over 1,300 cords of wood harvested using inmate labor in the clear-



The Walls

ing operation. However, overcrowding in the penitentiary continued to be a problem to prison officials. With the prison industry shut down by a prison fire and the continued growth in the state's free-world population, the problem was intensified. The situation was so bad that Governor William McWillie in addressing the legislature exclaimed: "I would recommend a modification of the penal code so far as to inflict direct personal punishment on criminals for smaller offenses. Now the punishment often falls on the wives and children as much as the convict. Many are reduced to pauperism. I have no faith in the penitentiary as a plan for the reformation of convicts; on the contrary, they are schools for vice. They are expensive to the state and in my opinion, we have already incurred sufficient expense for the benefit of thieves and other outlaws. No more money should be spent on enlarging the penitentiary in deference to a morbid philanthropy which taxes honest industry for the benefit of felons."

Civil War Period, 1861-1865

The advent of the Civil War witnessed a decreased concern in prison conditions. The lack of funds for maintenance of "The Walls" led to noticeable deterioration of the facility. The need for manpower in the Confederate Army led the governor to pardon 40 inmates to be mustered into the ranks of the Confederate Army. Other inmates were moved into county jails in order that the prison could be converted into a munitions plant. The prison fell prey to Sherman's Army in May, 1863, as it swept across the southland toward Atlanta. Jackson was left in shambles later to be referred to as "Chimneyville".

During the 1865 constitutional convention, efforts were made to establish the death penalty for major crimes. However, through Governor Johnston's persuasive power, he led the convention to posture itself toward the need to repair the prison instead. By 1866 architects reported that the prison was ready to comfortably house 130 state inmates. Pursuant to a legislative act in 1866, Governor B. J. Humphries reported on January 24, 1867 that the penitentiary had been leased under a \$100,000 bond to J. W. Young and Com-

pany for fourteen years. This move was made to hasten the rehabilitation of the war torn prison. However, through this lease agreement, prison authorities could not enter into a contract arrangement under which control of inmates could not be taken from the state except during regular working hours.

Lease System, 1867-1895

This introduced a whole new concept in the operation of the state prison system. With the continued problems of overcrowding and inhumane conditions, a lease work program using inmates with non-violent records was initiated. This select group of convicts, through lease agreements, was used for public and private work projects upon railroads, levees, dirt roads, and other works.

From the beginning of the Lease System Period until President Rutherford B. Hayes' narrow single vote victory over Samuel Tilden in the 1876 electoral college, Mississippi remained under post civil war reconstruction. The saying "to the victor goes the spoils of war" was well evidenced by the actions of Major General A. C. Gillem, Commander of the Fourth Military District during this reconstruction period, when he forced Governor B. J. Humphries from the Governor's mansion, cancelling all previous inmate lease agreements and awarding an inmate lease contract to Edward Richardson. The favoritism contract arrangement led to making Richardson the state's first post-war millionaire. Through the contract, the State of Mississippi paid Richardson \$18,000 per year for feeding, clothing, and working the inmates. The state was also responsible for the transportation costs.

Largely because of the unpopular Richardson agreement, Governor R. C. Powers called for reform and the State legislature responded by entirely revamping penitentiary laws. Henceforth the leasing of inmates would be specifically limited to public works projects. Prisoners were now given \$10 in cash and \$15 worth of clothing upon release. Reform also allowed for the reduction of an inmate's sentence at the rate of 3 days per month based on good behavior. But all problems

were not solved. Inmates under release continued to be the victims of brutal treatment. Finally public outcry against this brutality, coupled with the unusually high mortality rates associated with the

program, led to its abolishment when the new State Constitution was adopted in 1890.

Penal Plantation Era, 1895-1906

The constitutional convention of 1890 not only brought to an end the cruelty of the inmate leasing system but opened the doors to a totally different era of prisons history in Mississippi.

In 1894 the legislature appropriated \$125,000 for the purchase of plantation lands. Following extensive debates the state purchased land parcels including: 3,200 acres in Rankin County; 2,700 acres at Oakley Plantation in Hinds County; and 2,000 acres at Belmont Plantation in Holmes County. State prisoners were immediately moved to these sites.

In 1900 the legislature appropriated \$80,000 for the purchase of the 3,789 acre Parchman Plantation located in Sunflower County. In 1901, four stockades were built at Parchman and state prisoners were moved there to begin clearing efforts for cultivation of crops at the sprawling delta Governor Ben Laney, Little Rock, Arkansas, observes fresh vegetables grown by inmates at the Mississippi State Penitentiary.

Farm. According to Dunbar Rowland, noted authority of Mississippi history, "the 1902 session of the legislature passed a new prison act requiring that all receipts of the penitentiary be paid directly to the state treasurer as a credit to the general fund and that disbursements were to be paid by the state treasurer according to the limits of an established legislative budget by warrants from the state auditor approved by a majority of the Board of Control."

The Early Modern Period, 1906-1976

The basic practice of using inmates to raise crops was continued. During the administration of Governor E. F. Noel an additional two thousand

acres at Parchman were purchased for the growing farming operation.



Governor Ben Laney, Little Rock, Arkansas, observes fresh vegetables grown by inmates at the Mississippi State Penitentiary

However, when Governor Earl Brewer took the oath of office he omitted any reference to the prison at Parchman in his inaugural address, reserving comment in special message on prison corruption at a later date. In his special report to legislators, the state lawmakers were presented with a not so "rosy" report about graft which he stated had resulted in a loss in the prison farm operation. After contracting with a private detective agency, Governor Brewer traveled as far away as England to trace down transactions by the Board of Trustees to the prison. As a result of the report, embezzlement charges were later brought against the secretary of the penitentiary. The study also cited prison guards for wrong doing, stating that they had sold state equipment and products and had retained the proceeds from the sales.

As a result of Governor Brewer's efforts in one

year, prison farm profits took a noticeable climb upward from a reported \$246,630.92 to \$486,304.90.

Throughout the Early Modern Period the prison operation has remained basically the same. Penal colonies or camps, the terminology most frequently associated when referring to inmate housing units, continued to serve as overnight shelter for the inmate population following long hours of farming crops in the fields each day. Because of the unique dispersed configuration of the camps, the State Penitentiary has been referred to as "the prison without walls".

The United States District Court of the Northern District of Mississippi intervened on February 8, 1971, in the landmark class action suit *Gates vs. Collier*. The significant aspect of the suit dealt with the physical facilities of incarceration at the state penitentiary. On August 7, 1975, the District Court issued an order which called for the closing of several antiquated camps at the state penitentiary. The court order stated that the old prison facilities were unfit for human habitation and stipulated that all other facilities, both existing and future, must provide not less than 50 square feet of living space per inmate.

As a result of the district court's sweeping order, camps 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and camp B at Lambert were closed.

The state responded with dispatch to meet pressing prison facility needs caused by the court ordered closing of the old units during the 70's. However, at best the new development program completed by the state was less than effective in meeting needs of a growing prison population. The new prison facilities developed in the period of the 70's included:

| Unit | Housing Capacity | Cost |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Unit 24 | 192 | 2,250,000 |
| Unit 16 | 68 | 3,000,000 |
| Units 10, 12, 20 (Temporary) | 300 | 1,000,000 |
| Units 22, 23 Hospital | 324 | 1,850,000 |
| Units 24E, 25 | 352 | 1,750,000 |
| Units 26, 27, 28 | 388 | 3,450,000 |
| Unit 29 | 1,456 | 22,045,000 |



The Modern Period, 1976 —

The courts influence upon corrections in Mississippi has had a great impact upon the Mississippi Department of Corrections, which was created by an act of the legislature in 1976. Court rulings closing old housing units at the state prison have negated the efforts of the state to increase capacity to house inmates. As a result, the legislature has continued to reauthorize the use of county jails to house state inmates committed to the Department of Corrections.

With a totally new approach in the professional management of the prison made possible by the creation of the Mississippi Department of Corrections, the agency is now forging ahead into yet **another period** of the state's prison history which is now nearly 170 years old.

Under the provisions of the act creating the Department of Corrections, efforts have shifted toward a regional decentralized approach to prison operation. This has led to the location of 6 community work centers across the state which house

trusty inmates. These centers provide labor for public work projects for state, county, and city units of government (but this should not in anyway be confused with the old lease program). Coincidental with the move toward regional prison units' development, the Department of Corrections has shifted its prison's program efforts since 1976 from an agricultural plantation operation to a wide variety of prison industry projects coupled with vocational training embracing a number of skills found in the free world labor market. Emphasis is also being given to provide an education for those in the prison population who demonstrate a sincere desire to learn.

It would be difficult to predict the future of Mississippi's prison system. However, following the legislative mandate which established the agency, one might conclude that the trend from a single prison approach will ultimately give way to regional prisons located near major population areas. A majority of the 50 states now have regional prisons. With the staffing problems posed by a rural prison setting, Mississippi might well consider the direction other states have taken on this matter.

Executive Summary of Statistics — FY 1982

Fact Sheet (Current Populations)

Mississippi Department of Corrections' monthly fact sheet — June, 1982.

Active Offender Population

Inmates: 5229 (39%)
Parolees: 2470 (18%)
Probationers: 5899 (43%)
Total 13,598

Inmate Population

Mississippi State Penitentiary: 3943
County Jails: 764
Satellite Facilities: 320
Community Trusties: 20
Out on Court Order: 10
Out on Emergency Suspension: 108
Out on Escape: 64
Total Inmate Population: 5229

No. of pre-classification records included in above: 444

Note: Pre-classification records are **not** included in the following statistics for race and first offender/recidivist.

Race: Reported population — 4757 (100%)
Black: 3284 (69%)
White: 1460 (30%)
Other: 13 (1%)

Reported Population: 4131 (100%)
First Offenders: 3029 (73%)
Recidivists: 1102 (27%)
MSP Violent Offenders: 2182 (49%)
MSP Property Offenders: 2230 (51%)
County Jail Violent Offenders: 266 (32%)
County Jail Property Offenders: 547 (68%)
No. Armed Robbers Not Eligible for Parole: 318
No. Lifers: 516

Recidivism Rates: 3 months: 2.9 — 6 months: 7.9
1 year: 16.3 — 2 years: 25.4 — 3 years: 28.0
Average Length of Sentence: 6.1 (Incoming Population)
Average Length of Stay: 2.3 (Outgoing Population)

Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 population): 116
Black: 218 — White: 59

Community Services

(Active Caseloads)

Parole.....1913
Work Release.....288
SER.....123
Suspension.....146
Probation.....5899
Total Caseload.....8369

Probation

| Race: | Reported | Pop.:(100%) |
|--------|------------|-------------|
| Black: | 2961 (50%) | |
| White: | 2830 (48%) | |
| Other: | 95% | |

Reported Pop.: 5886 (100%)
First Offenders: 5882 (99%)
Recidivists: 4 (1%)

Reported Pop.: 5886 (100%)
Violent Offenders: 926 (16%)
Property Offenders: 4960
Revocation Rates: 3 Months: 1.6 — 6 Months:
1 Yr: 7.4 — 2 Yrs: 11.1 — 3 Yrs. —

Parole

(Includes WR and SER)

Race: Reported Pop.: 2454 (100%)
Black: 1516 (61%)
White: 923 (38%)
Other: 15 (1%)

Reported Pop.: 2308 (100%)
First Offenders: 1981 (86%)
Recidivists: 327 (14%)
Reported Pop.: 2454 (100%)
Violent Offenders: 1157 (47%)
Property Offenders: 1297(53%)

Revocation Rates: 3 Months: 1.7
6 Months: 6.3
1 Yr: 14.3
2 Yrs: 21.4

**Major Offenses of Inmates
Sentenced In FY '82**

| Offense | Number | Percent |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| Burglary | 975 | 36.6 |
| Larceny | 326 | 12.2 |
| Robbery | 274 | 10.2 |
| Forgery | 180 | 6.7 |
| Assault | 167 | 6.2 |
| Manslaughter | 124 | 4.6 |
| Murder | 58 | 2.1 |
| Rape | 52 | 1.9 |
| Receiving Stolen Property | 43 | 1.6 |
| All Other Offenses | 185 | 6.9 |
| Total | | 2,662 |

**Average Length of Sentence
vs Average Length of Stay**

Average Length of Sentence.....6.1 years

Average Length of Stay.....2.1 years

No. of Inmates Per Correctional Officer..4.9

Parolees Handled.....3,894*
(Includes Work Release, SER and Governor's
Suspension)

Probationers Handled.....8,068*

Total No. of Community Services Offenders
Handles.....11,962*

Total No. of Offenders Handled.....19,347

*Starting Population Plus Admissions

Highlights

Governor's Task Force on Corrections

Chaired by the Dean of the University of Mississippi Law Center and composed of 7 state legislators, 2 circuit court judges, 3 members of the Young Lawyers Association, an assistant attorney general, 2 members of the State Parole Board (including its chairman), 1 county supervisor, the Chairman of the Board of Corrections, the Commissioner of Corrections, a sheriff, 2 district attorneys, the Director of the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Planning and the Director of the Mississippi Prisoners' Defense Committee—the Governors blue-ribbon task force published its Final Report in December, 1981. Recommendations designed to achieve effective custody of convicted criminals and efficiency of correctional operations addressed the 9 areas numbered below. Full and detailed recommendations are not included here. Selected recommendations are intended to serve as illustrations:

1. Pretrial Release
Example: Permit non-monetary bail in special cases.
2. Sentencing Guidelines
Example: A commission should be created responsible for the creation of sentencing standards.
3. Alternative Sanctions
Examples:(1) Implement a pretrial intervention program

(2) Sentencing courts should be granted the authority to order a convicted felon to perform public works in lieu of incarceration.

(3) Expand "shock" probation.
4. Incarceration Sites
Examples:(1) Repeal the veto authority of local governments in the selection of sites for facilities.

(2) No additional housing units to be built at Parchman.
5. County and Local Jail Standards
Example: Establish a commission on standards and administrative procedures.
6. Administrative Efficiency
Examples:(1) Develop and implement a master plan for the maintenance of offender records.

(2) Expand usage of the automated system.

(3) Enact legislation permitting the Governor to declare a state of emergency whenever the inmate population exceeds rated capacity and to release an appropriate number of low-risk prisoners.
7. Procedural Reform
Example: No new mandatory sentences to be enacted.
8. Recidivism, Parole and Classification
Example: (1) Limit in-state detainees.
(2) Give discretion to the courts in the use of community supervision when sentencing offenders with prior felony convictions.
9. Incarceration Sites—County Level
Example: A separate budget to be required for the operation of county jails so that law enforcement needs cannot take precedence and thus reduce funds available for the jails.

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Department of Corrections Comprehensive Plan

This FY '82 — FY '86 document, published in October, 1981 (and later updated in capsuled form in November, 1982), put forth 10 major action programs to be implemented during the indicated 5-year period.

1. Construct a reception and diagnostic center with a capacity of 250.
2. Construct a women's prison with a capacity of 250.
3. Construct on additional men's prison with a capacity of 500.
4. Construct additional inmate training facilities at the Mississippi State Penitentiary (MSP).
5. Procure or construct 5 additional diversion/restitution centers designed to divert 561 offenders from the prison system during the prescribed period.
6. Construct 5 inmate community work centers.
7. Improve and expand staff training.
8. Expand probation and reduce caseloads.

9. Form a comprehensive, cohesive system of research, planning and data processing.
10. Update and expand the agency's motor vehicle fleet.

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The Building Commission Incarceration Facilities Plan

Published in January, 1982, this study included the 6 construction projects outlined in the DOC Comprehensive Plan, but presented more detailed costs and implementation schedules. It also contained projects for the renovation of certain facilities at MSP and the improvement of water systems and roads. Floor layouts were presented.

Unit 29

On November 1, 1981, prison officials at the Mississippi State Penitentiary began receiving new inmate commitments at Unit 29.

Development of the mammoth medium/maximum security unit was begun in June, 1979, and was completed in October, 1981, three months ahead of schedule. Construction cost of the 1,456 bed prison unit was 22 million dollars.

Unit 29 was developed to help alleviate inmate overcrowding at the state prison and in county jails. Because of this alarming situation, prison officials began immediately processing state prisoners out of county jails into the new corrections unit. Inmates were transferred at the rate of nearly 75 prisoners per week. By the end of FY '82, the population at Unit 29 had expanded to 1,384 inmates, 72 short of the facility's designed capacity.

The first eight months of Unit 29's operation were highly successful. Staffing needs were filled as the unit's population expanded. Among the major accomplishments in the early operation of the new facility were:

1. The "Performance Ladder" behavior modification treatment program proved highly successful and facilitated supervisory caseload efforts.
2. Because of the facility's modern design coupled with its technical monitoring equipment, no escapes were made by inmates.

3. No fatal assaults—inmate on inmate or inmate on correctional officials—occurred.
4. Through the successful implementation of the "Performance Ladder" treatment program, the new unit furnished 500 inmates daily to a variety of work programs i.e.—long line beautification efforts, the garden project, and the prison industries program.
5. Under the Department of Corrections food service agreement with Morrisons, Inc., 150 inmates at Unit 29 worked in the prison unit's 4 kitchens preparing 12,000 meals daily for the prison's population.
6. Unit 29 provided the only housing for the treatment of inmates with special needs and worked in close cooperation with the prison Department of Psychiatry by providing care and treatment to 88 inmates with special needs ranging from protective custody to Psychiatric problems.

Systems Development

Operating with peripheral hardware connected to the two state computers at the Central Data Processing Authority, this unit is responsible for the implementation and maintenance of an offender-based tracking system and electronic modules for fiscal control. Four kinds of reports are produced: (1) monthly standard reports; (2) ad hoc reports (information upon specific demand); (3) research; and (4) on-line individual inquiries on offenders and departmental staff. Ad hoc reports are completed on an average of 40 times faster than they could be finished manually and at one-fourth the cost. Monthly fact sheets, capsuled information on the Inmate, Probation and Parole Files, are published for the Governor, the Commissioner, other DOC officials, legislators who request them and several outside agencies. The departmental payroll is automated. Staff consists of a director, five other professionals and five data control technicians.

FY 1982 Production

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Ad Hoc Reports..... | 183 |
| Monthly Standard Reports | |
| Average Each Month..... | 53 |
| Average No. of Copies Distributed | |
| Each Month..... | 204 |
| Average Monthly Distribution of | |
| Fact Sheets..... | 29 |
| Average Daily On-Line Transactions... | 2,436 |
| Batch Runs..... | 13,212 |
| Offender Records | |
| No. in Computerized Storage | |
| (End of Year)..... | Over 34,000 |
| No. of Offender Data Items..... | About 1.8 mil. |
| Research Reports..... | 6 |
| Data Sets (Mid-Year)..... | 506 |
| Files Maintained (Mid-Year)..... | 65 |

Offender Services (Classification)

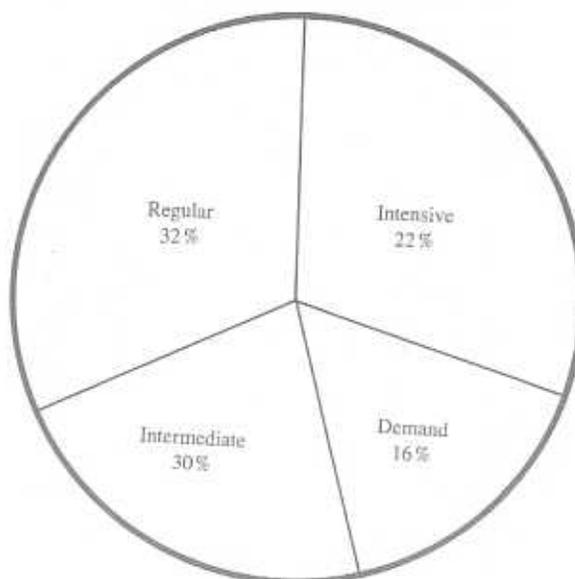
During FY 82, two major achievements of Offender Services were the development and implementation of the homogeneous housing unit concept and a classification program with six components: admission and orientation, reception, evaluation, initial classification, reclassification, and release. Under the homogeneous housing concept, each of the twenty-two housing units at the Mississippi State Penitentiary was designated as minimum (A), medium (B), or maximum (C) security. Beginning in March, 1982, a major effort was undertaken, through inmate transfers or reclassifications, to sort the penitentiary population by custody level. This process took six months to complete.

The six part classification program was scheduled for implementation by July 1, 1982 (beginning of FY 1983) but was actually in place prior to that time.

Community Services Caseload Management

In Mid-FY '82, the Community Services Division of the Mississippi Department of Corrections embarked on the development of a caseload management system. This is a system for categorizing probationers and parolees into different levels of supervision based on risk of committing another crime and need for support programs such as academic and vocational training, drug/alcohol/family counseling, employment, etc. Each field supervisor will score and then classify his caseload into four categories. The level of supervision, or amount of time spent supervising each client, will depend on the category in which he is placed. When the classification of the current caseload is completed, the percent of offenders in each of the four categories will be as follows:

Supervision Categories
For Caseload Classification

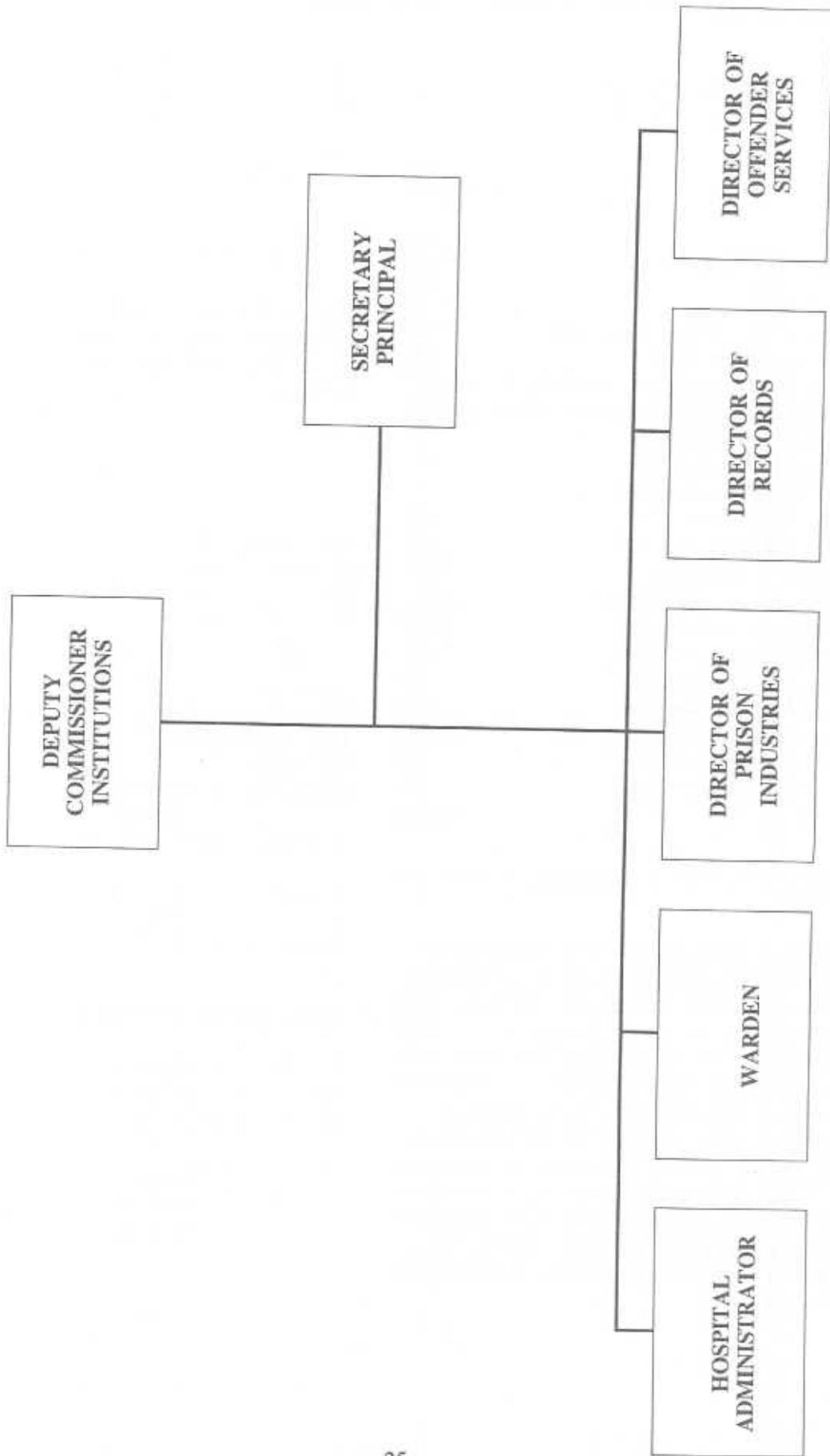


Policies And Procedures

In August, 1982, DOC embarked upon a project to develop and standardize policies and procedures that would not only serve as management tools, but would also promote good correctional practices. A manual encompassing 140 policies is scheduled for distribution late in March, 1983. At the end of the FY 1982, the Board had approved 55 policies and the other 95 were in progress.

Quantified Activities

INSTITUTIONS



Inmate Records Statistics FY '82

| | Records Updated |
|---|----------------------------|
| New Commitments | 2,573 |
| Additional Sentences | 316 |
| Entered MSP | 3,190 |
| Released from MSP or County Jail | 2,117 |
| Discharged from Parole | 654 |
| Released on emergency suspen/10 day leave | 745 |
| Returned from emergency suspen/10 day leave | 571 |
| Released on court order | 534 |
| Returned from court order | 455 |
| Most recent disciplinary action | 565 |
| Escapes/absconders | 75* |
| Returns from escape | 81 |
| Last unit location move | 6,973 |
| Last earned time class change | 2,882 |
| Last custody class change | 3,901 |
| Vocational school adds | 425 |
| Vocational school drops | 406 |
| Adult Basic Education adds | 453 |
| Adult Basic Education drops | 370 |
| Counseling program adds | 226 |
| Counseling program drops | 146 |
| Total | 27,658 |

*Includes state prisoners in county jails and absconders from suspension.

The above table contains statistics on part, but not all of the workload of the Records Room at the Mississippi State Penitentiary. The figures are derived from the inmate computer files of the Department of Corrections. For some data elements (e.g., inmate movements and custody changes), only the most recent occurrence is recorded in the computer file thus causing the totals for the year to be understated. All inmate data handled by Systems Development comes from the Records Room and each transaction represents a file pulled, updated and returned to the vault or a document processed and filed by Records Room personnel.

The purpose in counting these computer record updates is to monitor increases in the workload of the Parchman Records Office. The 27,658 updates done in FY '82 represents a 25% increase over FY '81 and a 52% increase over FY '80.

Offender Services (Classification)

Because the entire classification process was reorganized during FY 82, statistics are presented for average monthly activities for the last six to eight months of the fiscal year.

| | Monthly Avg. FY 82 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| New commitments processed | 206 |
| Re-entries processed | 131 |
| Evaluation team reports | 217 |
| Test administered | |
| WRAT | 187 |
| MMPI | 201 |
| BETA II | 176 |
| Otis-Lennon and others | 80 |
| Initial Classifications | 299 |
| Reclassifications | 599 |
| Offense reports: requested | 105 |
| received | 95 |
| Employ/residence reports: requested | 71 |
| received | 56 |
| Release Reviews: Work Release | 105 |
| SER | 18 |
| Revocation hearings | 13 |

Early Release Programs

The Department operates three early release programs supervised by the Community Services Division. These programs are:

1. Parole
2. Work Release
3. Supervised Earned Release

During the 1982 fiscal year, 1,297 inmates were released from incarceration through the early release programs. Listed here are the programs and the respective number of inmates released.

| Program | Number Released |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Parole | 902 |
| Work Release | 336 |
| Supervised Earned Release | 59 |
| Total | 1297 |

Governor's Suspension Program

The power to grant clemency in behalf of a criminal offender is afforded to the Governor by the Mississippi State Constitution of 1890. Traditionally, the details and use of clemency have been defined by each Chief Executive and clemency has taken several forms over the years. During the 1982 fiscal year, clemency was exercised through the Governor's Suspension Program. By executive definition, gubernatorial suspension is a suspension of incarceration; not sentence, and usually is granted for a period of 90 days. Suspensions may be extended at the discretion of the Governor.

The State Parole Board is granted by statute (Mississippi Code of 1972, Section 47-7-5) the exclusive responsibility for investigating clemency, i.e., Governor's Suspension, upon the request of the Governor. Inmates released through the Governors Suspension Program are supervised by Department of Corrections field officers.

During FY '82, 133 inmates were released from incarceration through the Governors Suspension Program.

Job Placement

The Job Placement Center is funded by the Department of Labor through the Governor's Office of Job Development and Training. Its purpose is to assist those offenders who are eligible for release to secure employment and residence. Services

rendered include but are not limited to:

- A. Vocational Counseling
- B. Career Planning
- C. Job Development
- D. Transportation to Interviews and Jobs
- E. Resident Development
- F. Volunteer Counselors
- G. Pre-Release Orientation (Classroom Training)

Since the origin of the program in 1975, the program has secured over 2,000 jobs for offenders. Presently, 40 hours of classroom training are provided to approximately 40 offenders monthly in an attempt to acquaint them with the world of work and improve their knowledge and skills on how to seek, secure, maintain and advance on a job. The program secures approximately sixty (60) jobs monthly for offenders who are scheduled for Supervised Earned Release, Work Release or Parole.

The staff is divided into five teams, each consisting of a counselor stationed at MSP and a Job Coach stationed in a designated area (Tupelo, Meridian, Greenwood, Jackson, Gulf Coast). Each of these teams have the responsibility of providing those offenders desiring to locate in their particular area with all of the above services on the basis of individual need.

The Job Placement Center works in conjunction with the Mississippi State Employment Service (MSES) to insure that services such as testing and training programs through MSES are readily available to the offender population. This type of coordination extends the operation of the Job Placement Center to all eighty-two (82) counties of the state and allows for more community involvement.

Current programs are projected to serve 800 plus offenders and secure employment for approximately 650 of them.

As a result of the program's past success and its projected goal, it is considered to be cost effective, illustrated by the figures below:

- A. Average cost per placement = \$428
- B. Approximate cost for housing an offender annually MSP/U29 = \$7,263.50
- C. Annual income at minimum wage per offender = \$6,968
- D. Taxes paid by offender each on earned wages = \$1,200
- E. Supervision fees paid annually by offenders to DOC = \$120

**Inmate Treatment Programs
Adult Basic Education
FY 1981**

Adult Basic Education is funded 90% by the State Department of Education. Under the supervision of the School Administrator, all instructors are certified teachers. All grades are covered through high school equivalency. Participation is voluntary.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Average Daily Attendance..... | 192 |
| Males Receiving GED..... | 72 |
| Females Receiving GED..... | 13 |

**Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation
FY 1981**

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number Screened..... | 1,552 |
| Number Completed Treatment..... | 931 |
| Total Number of Jobs Secured..... | 81 |
| Average Monthly Caseload..... | 507 |
| Average Monthly Caseload (follow-up)... | 100 |

**Vocational Education
FY 1982**

Vocational Education is separate from Adult Basic Education. It is supervised by the Vocational Education Director. Courses offered:

- Plumbing
- Body and Fender
- Auto Mechanic
- Carpentry
- Brick Laying
- Diesel Mechanic
- Industrial Electricity
- Machine Shop
- Sheet Metal
- Welding
- Cooking and Baking

Regular Daytime Session

| | |
|--|-----|
| Total Enrollment..... | 454 |
| Total Completion with Marketable Skills... | 29 |
| Total Completed Course..... | 27 |

Afternoon Session

| | |
|--|-----|
| Total Enrollment..... | 374 |
| Total Completion with Marketable Skills... | 9 |
| Total Completed Course..... | 11 |

Community Trustees

State laws provides for the placement of a certain number of inmates at the Governor's Mansion upon approval of the Warden. These inmates perform various duties such as maintaining the grounds, general building maintenance, and food service.

The Forrest County, Pascagoula, and Greenwood Restitution Centers each have inmates on trustee status as camp support.

| Center | FY 1982 Number of Trustees |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Forrest County Restitution Center | 4 |
| Pascagoula Restitution Center | 5 |
| Greenwood Restitution Center | 1 |
| Mississippi Highway Patrol Academy | 7 |
| Governor's Mansion | 4 |
| Total | 21 |

Medical Services

Staff at the hospital located at Parchman consist of three physicians, one psychiatrist, five psychiatric assistants, two dentists, six registered nurses, thirteen licensed practical nurses, two medical technologists, four emergency medical technicians, and three secretaries. All surgery and major emergency cases are transported to the University Hospital in Jackson. Outpatient care at Parchman includes laboratory tests, x-rays, physical therapy, and dental care. Inpatient care has a bedspace of 56 and 604 patients were admitted during the fiscal year.

Mississippi Correctional Industries

The Department operates an agri-industrial program designed to provide on the job vocational training to Mississippi State Penitentiary inmates.

During FY '82, Mississippi Correctional Industries was made up of five divisions manufacturing and providing a wide-range of specialized products and services. MCI staff consisted of the following personnel:

| Position | Number Employed |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Director | 1 |
| Assistant Director | 1 |
| Accountant | 1 |
| Purchasing Agent | 1 |
| Correctional Officers | 4 |
| Civilian Supervisors | 13 |
| Total | 21 |

Further, Mississippi Correctional Industries provided employment training to 215 inmates daily. The breakdown of the MCI labor force was as follows:

| Production Area | Daily Inmate Labor Force | Daily Civilian Labor Force |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Janitorial Supplies | 40 | 3 |
| Garden and Orchard | 70 | 4 |
| Book Binders | 60 | 3 |
| Graphic Arts and Printing | 25 | 2 |
| Biomass | 20 | 1 |
| Totals | 215 | 13 |

Of the five programs operated, three generated revenues through sales of products and services while two provided in-house services only.

| Production Area | Revenues Generated |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Janitorial Supplies | \$195,139.00 |
| Garden and Orchard | 97,860.00 |
| Bookbinding | 62,705.00 |
| Graphic Arts and Printing | — |
| Biomass | — |
| Total | \$355,704.00 |

At the end of FY 1982, MCI reported the following:

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Gross Sales | \$355,704.00 |
| Accounts Receivable | 116,992.00 |
| Net Intake | 238,712.00 |

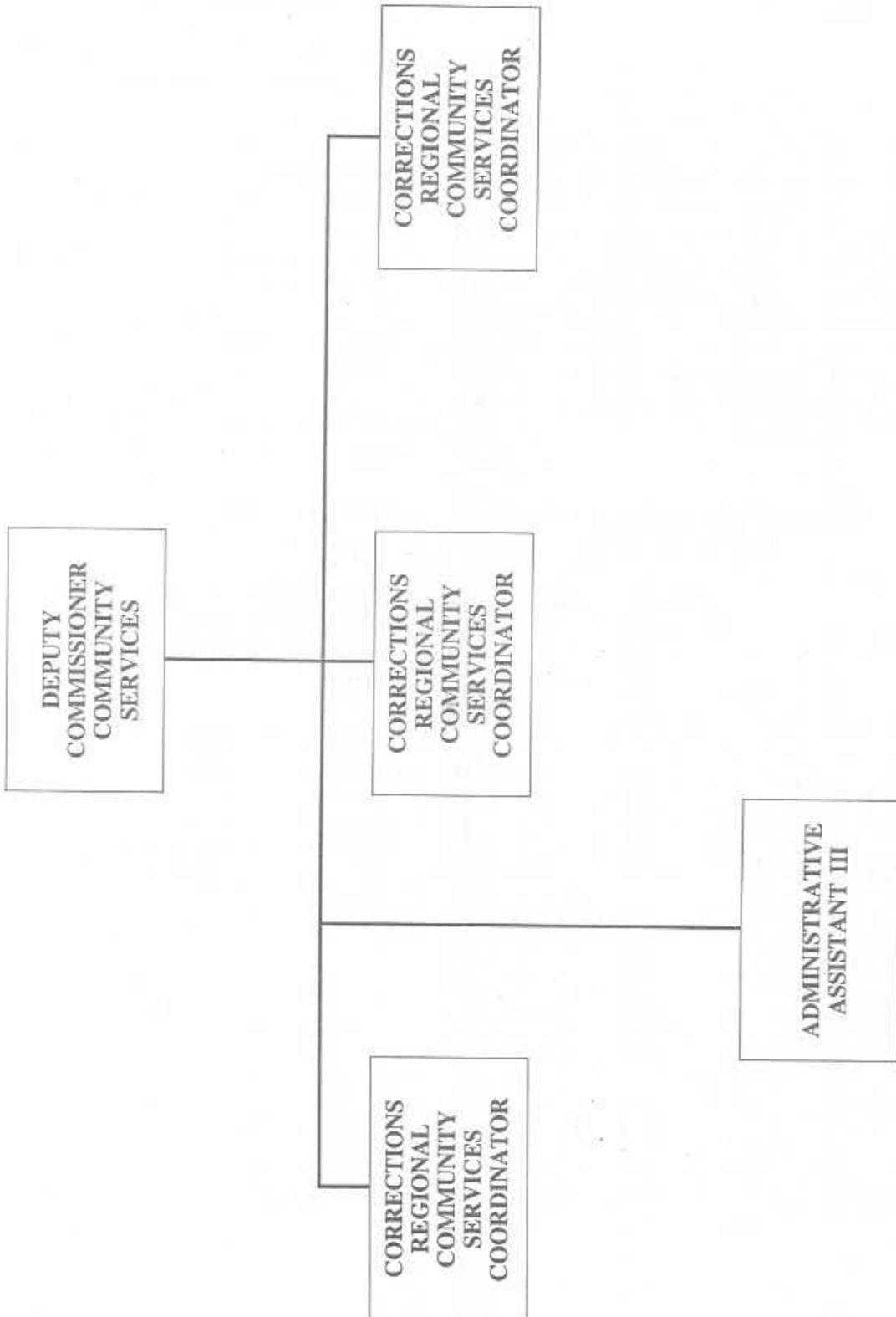
MCI also receives an annual legislative appropriation of \$500,000.00 that represents land and timber leases of and from penitentiary properties.

Inmates by County of Conviction

Frequencies by Counties

| County | Count | | Count |
|------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Adams | 100 | Leflore | 104 |
| Alcorn | 36 | Lincoln | 940 |
| Amite | 11 | Lowndes | 183 |
| Attala | 34 | Madison | 74 |
| Benton | 5 | Marion | 78 |
| Bolivar | 158 | Marshall | 22 |
| Calhoun | 23 | Monroe | 57 |
| Carroll | 13 | Montgomery | 28 |
| Chickasaw | 22 | Neshoba | 35 |
| Choctaw | 17 | Newton | 29 |
| Claiborne | 20 | Noxubee | 28 |
| Clarke | 21 | Oktibbeha | 73 |
| Clay | 55 | Panola | 63 |
| Coahoma | 134 | Pearl River | 72 |
| Copiah | 55 | Perry | 11 |
| Covington | 15 | Pike | 78 |
| DeSoto | 60 | Pontotoc | 33 |
| Forrrest | 241 | Prentiss | 29 |
| Franklin | 4 | Quitman | 70 |
| George | 14 | Rankin | 80 |
| Greene | 5 | Scott | 44 |
| Grenada | 57 | Sharkey | 25 |
| Hancock | 30 | Simpson | 35 |
| Harrison | 429 | Smith | 11 |
| Hinds | 637 | Stone | 16 |
| Holmes | 34 | Sunflower | 66 |
| Humphreys | 19 | Talahatchie | 55 |
| Issaquena | 4 | Tate | 26 |
| Itawamba | 10 | Tippah | 6 |
| Jackson | 268 | Tishomingo | 16 |
| Jasper | 15 | Tunica | 27 |
| Jefferson | 10 | Union | 29 |
| Jeff Davis | 21 | Walthall | 19 |
| Jones | 129 | Warren | 157 |
| Kemper | 13 | Washington | 194 |
| Lafayette | 38 | Wayne | 34 |
| Lamar | 34 | Webster | 16 |
| Lauderdale | 125 | Wilkinson | 16 |
| Lawrence | 12 | Winston | 27 |
| Leake | 46 | Yalobusha | 16 |
| Lee | 111 | Yazoo | 60 |
| | | Totals | 5229 |

COMMUNITY SERVICES



Caseloads

During the 1982 fiscal year, the Community Services Division employed 9 area supervisors and 68 field officers to supervise offenders sentenced to probation and inmates released to Parole, Work Release, Supervised Earned Release, and Suspension. End of year records indicate that of the number so employed, supervisors, newly employed field officers, and officers with special duties, e.g., conducting pre-sentence and pre-release investigations, carried reduced caseloads. The average caseload was 104 offenders and caseloads ranged from 25 offenders to 194 offenders. The average total statewide caseload was 8,076 offenders.

Community Services Caseload Ending FY 1982

| | | Probation | Parole | Total |
|--------|---|-----------|--------|-------|
| Area | 1 | 679 | 257 | 936 |
| | 2 | 629 | 182 | 811 |
| | 3 | 481 | 244 | 725 |
| Region | 1 | 1,789 | 683 | 2,472 |
| Area | 4 | 713 | 273 | 986 |
| | 5 | 582 | 250 | 832 |
| | 6 | 428 | 87 | 515 |
| Region | 2 | 1,723 | 610 | 2,333 |
| Area | 7 | 661 | 238 | 899 |
| | 8 | 364 | 84 | 448 |
| | 9 | 384 | 79 | 463 |
| Region | 3 | 1,409 | 401 | 1,810 |
| Total | | 4,921 | 1,694 | 6,615 |
| Region | 1 | 1,789 | 683 | 2,472 |
| | 2 | 1,723 | 610 | 2,333 |
| | 3 | 1,409 | 401 | 1,810 |
| Total | | 4,921 | 1,694 | 6,615 |

Restitution Centers

During the fiscal year, the Department operated five Restitution Centers located as follows:

| Name | Location | Date Opened |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Jackson County Restitution Center for Men | Pascagoula | July, 1977 |
| Jackson County Restitution Center for Women | Pascagoula | June, 1981 |
| Forrest County Restitution Center | Hattiesburg | July, 1979 |
| Rankin County Restitution Center | Brandon | March, 1980 |
| LeFlore County Restitution Center | Greenwood | April, 1979 |

The purpose of Restitution Centers is to divert low risk felony offenders from the penitentiary and to provide compensation to victims of crime by the offender.

Offenders sentenced to Restitution Centers stay an average of six months and are then released to street probation. While in the center, they engage in off-site employment, community service work, counseling programs, and in-house maintenance activities. Center capacities are as follows:

| Center | Daily Capacity | Annual Capacity |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Jackson County Mens | 40 | 80 |
| Jackson County Womens | 10 | 20 |
| Forrest County | 36 | 72 |
| Rankin County | 20 | 40 |
| LeFlore County | 38 | 76 |
| TOTAL | 144 | 288 |

**Parolees by County of Supervision
(Includes Work Release, SER
and Governor's Suspension)**

| County | Count | | Count |
|------------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| Adams | 45 | Leflore | 96 |
| Alcorn | 32 | Lincoln | 21 |
| Amite | 4 | Lowndes | 72 |
| Attala | 20 | Madison | 48 |
| Benton | 9 | Marion | 23 |
| Bolivar | 116 | Marshall | 22 |
| Calhoun | 8 | Monroe | 16 |
| Carroll | 8 | Montgomery | 11 |
| Chickasaw | 21 | Neshoba | 46 |
| Choctaw | 3 | Newton | 27 |
| Claiborne | 13 | Noxubee | 12 |
| Clarke | 9 | Oktibbeha | 28 |
| Clay | 34 | Panola | 21 |
| Cohoma | 59 | Pearl River | 52 |
| Copiah | 29 | Perry | 5 |
| Covington | 7 | Pike | 33 |
| DeSoto | 16 | Pontotoc | 14 |
| Forrest | 114 | Prentiss | 7 |
| Franklin | 5 | Quitman | 26 |
| George | 9 | Rankin | 70 |
| Greene | 1 | Scott | 45 |
| Grenada | 26 | Sharkey | 8 |
| Hancock | 11 | Simpson | 27 |
| Harrison | 156 | Smith | 8 |
| Hinds | 317 | Stone | 3 |
| Holmes | 28 | Sunflower | 63 |
| Humphreys | 16 | Tallahatchie | 18 |
| Issaquena | 4 | Tate | 7 |
| Itawamba | 6 | Tippah | 7 |
| Jackson | 125 | Tishomingo | 9 |
| Jasper | 4 | Tunica | 13 |
| Jefferson | 3 | Union | 16 |
| Jeff Davis | 16 | Walthall | 11 |
| Jones | 74 | Warren | 86 |
| Kemper | 8 | Washington | 130 |
| Lafayette | 14 | Wayne | 18 |
| Lamar | 14 | Webster | 10 |
| Lauderdale | 105 | Wilkinson | 6 |
| Lawrence | 5 | Winston | 18 |
| Leake | 19 | Yalobusha | 3 |
| Lee | 34 | Yazoo | 20 |
| | | Total | 2723* |

*This figure is much larger than the total on the fact sheet because it includes offenders not under active supervision, e.g., absunders, those on non-reporting status, etc.

Probationers by County of Supervision

| County | Count | | Count |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| Adams | 128 | Leflore | 193 |
| Alcorn | 76 | Lincoln | 92 |
| Amite | 28 | Lowndes | 156 |
| Attala | 23 | Madison | 113 |
| Benton | 17 | Marion | 86 |
| Bolivar | 104 | Marshall | 85 |
| Calhoun | 44 | Monroe | 47 |
| Carroll | 6 | Montgomery | 16 |
| Chickasaw | 68 | Neshoba | 38 |
| Choctaw | 11 | Newton | 20 |
| Claiborne | 37 | Noxubee | 8 |
| Clarke | 37 | Oktibbeha | 108 |
| Clay | 67 | Panola | 36 |
| Coahoma | 91 | Pearl River | 120 |
| Copiah | 110 | Perry | 20 |
| Covington | 18 | Pike | 118 |
| DeSoto | 55 | Pontotoc | 34 |
| Forrest | 229 | Prentiss | 43 |
| Franklin | 28 | Quitman | 36 |
| George | 23 | Rankin | 216 |
| Greene | 6 | Scott | 33 |
| Grenada | 42 | Sharkey | 12 |
| Hancock | 53 | Simpson | 49 |
| Harrison | 492 | Smith | 24 |
| Hinds | 813 | Stone | 9 |
| Holmes | 47 | Sunflower | 72 |
| Humphreys | 25 | Tallahatchie | 35 |
| Issaquena | 7 | Tate | 20 |
| Itawamba | 26 | Tippah | 62 |
| Jackson | 547 | Tishomingo | 26 |
| Jasper | 12 | Tunica | 31 |
| Jefferson | 30 | Union | 55 |
| Jefferson Davis | 27 | Walthall | 25 |
| Jones | 149 | Warren | 142 |
| Kemper | 8 | Washington | 335 |
| Lafayette | 96 | Wayne | 43 |
| Lamar | 45 | Webster | 18 |
| Lauderdale | 178 | Wilkinson | 45 |
| Lawrence | 13 | Winston | 33 |
| Leake | 19 | Yalobusha | 23 |
| Lee | 132 | Yazoo | 36 |
| | | Out SD | 8 |
| | | Total | 6688* |

*This figure is much larger than the total on the fact sheet because it includes offenders not under active supervision, e.g. absconders, those on non-reporting states, etc.

Community Work Centers

The Department operates seven Community Work Centers located as follows:

| Center | Location | Date Opened |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Rankin County CWC | MHP Academy | 7-77 |
| Warren County CWC | Kuhn Hospital, Vicksburg | 7-77 |
| Lauderdale Co. CWC | Matty Hersee Hospital, Meridian | 7-77 |
| Simpson County CWC | Magee | 1-78 |
| Calhoun County CWC | Pittsboro | 6-79 |
| Forrest County CWC | Hattiesburg | 9-79 |
| Alcorn County CWC | Corinth | 4-80 |

Community Work Centers are minimum security institutions designed to maintain low risk offenders in areas away from the Mississippi State Penitentiary. Inmates in CWC's are assigned to local community service work projects during their incarceration.

During the 1982 fiscal year, the average end of month population for Community Work Centers was as follows:

| Center | Capacity | Average EOM Population |
|-----------------|----------|------------------------|
| Rankin Co. CWC | 8 | 6 |
| Warren Co. CWC | 30 | 26 |
| Lauderdale CWC | 40 | 32 |
| Simpson Co. CWC | 60 | 56 |
| Calhoun Co. CWC | 60 | 54 |
| Forrest Co. CWC | 84 | 74 |
| Alcorn Co. CWC | 60 | 46 |
| Totals | 342 | 294 |

During FY '82, the following population data was recorded:

| Item | Number |
|--------------------------|--------|
| July 1 Population | 144 |
| Residents Received | 194 |
| Residents Discharged | 126 |
| Residents Revoked | 60 |
| Other Exits | 26 |
| June 30 Population | 126 |
| Average Daily Population | 117 |

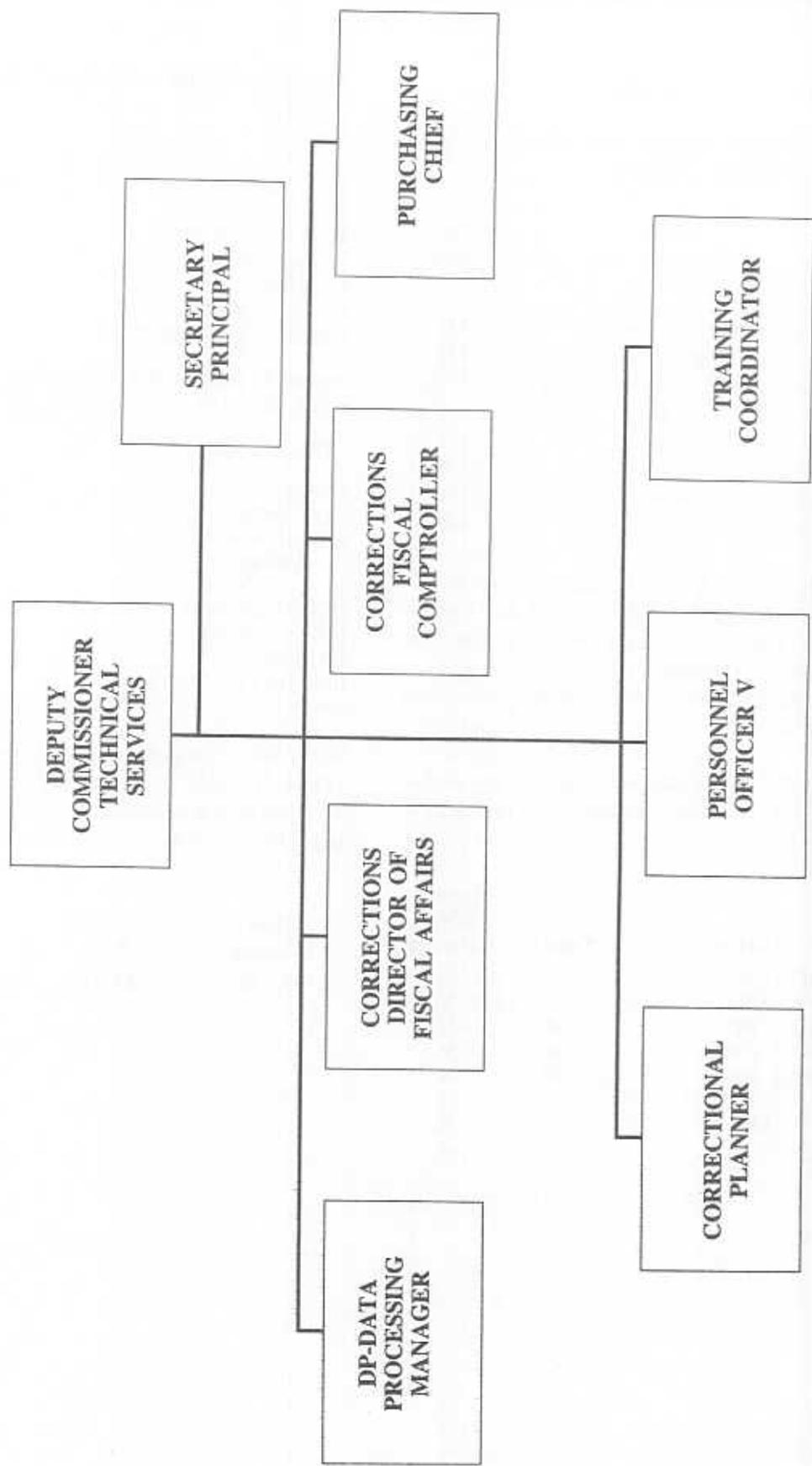
Earnings for residents off-site employment and expenditures relative thereto for FY 1982 were as follows:

| Classification | Amount |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Earnings | \$597,765.00 |
| Taxes Deducted | 85,414.00 |
| Other Deductions | 8,421.00 |
| Net Earnings | 503,930.00 |
| Room and Board | 144,295.00 |
| Personal Allowance | 63,978.00 |
| Savings Accounts | 95,484.00 |
| Restitution | 97,988.00 |
| Fines and Court Costs | 57,482.00 |
| Family Support | 44,703.00 |

Residents also engaged in community service programs, for which they received no pay, in communities near the Restitution Center. The following shows the non-gratis value of their services.

| Hours Worked | Minimum Wage | Value of Services |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 82,971 | \$3.35 | \$277,952.85 |

TECHNICAL SERVICES



Compact Services

The State of Mississippi participates in the interstate Compact for adult offenders. Under the terms of the Compact, Mississippi provides courtesy supervision to probationers or parolees from other states in exchange for courtesy supervision of Mississippi offenders residing in other states. Each state designates an Interstate Compact Coordinator to handle all requests for offenders to transfer into or out of the state. The Mississippi Office of the Interstate Compact Coordinator operates within the Community Services Division of the Department of Corrections and consists of the coordinator and one clerical position.

A request for a Mississippi offender to leave the state goes from his field supervisor to the Mississippi Coordinator, to the other state's coordinator, to the other state's field officer for investigation. The results return through the same channels with the other state's notice of acceptance or rejection of the offender for supervision. If accepted, the offender moves out of state and the compact coordinators handle progress reports, routine correspondence, and, eventually, discharge papers on the case.

While the Compact Coordinator's job is primarily correspondence, telephone and file work, the volume of cases is considerable. The number of cases under supervision or in the compact application process is as follows:

| | Probation | Parole | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| Mississippians out of state | 594 | 476 | 1070 |
| Cases from out of state | 567 | 209 | 776 |

Department of Corrections Personnel As Of 6/30/82

| | Security | Non-Secur. | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|-------|
| Institutions | 818 | 255 | 1,073 |
| Administration | 2 | 102 | 104 |
| Community Services | 65 | 121 | 186 |
| Medical | 0 | 45 | 45 |
| Grants/Special Programs | 5 | 34 | 39 |
| Totals | 890 | 557 | 1,447 |

Purchasing

The Director of Purchasing supervises this unit and serves as primary liaison with the office of State Purchasing Supervision. His responsibilities include the approval of purchase requisitions, the preparation and signing of all purchase orders, and the assurance of the timely delivery of items to the pertinent requester. He also prepares bid specifications, advertises them, coordinates their letting and has final approval for selecting the most appropriate offer. It is anticipated that nearly 9,569 purchase orders will be cut during FY 1982. The variety of items is infinite, literally ranging from breakfast cereal to heavy equipment. The Director is supported by two other professionals, two senior accounting clerks, and two clerical staff members. During FY 1982 he was given the additional responsibility of supervising the MSP warehouse.

Correctional Officer Training Programs

All correctional officers are first required to complete orientation or go through training at the Mississippi Law Enforcement Training Academy for three weeks before going onto their job. They must at sometime attend the Training Academy in order to continue employment.

The Correctional Officer Training Program is federally funded. There are three fulltime instructors at the Training Academy and one training session is held per month. The primary purpose for conducting these training sessions is to teach new correctional officers proper procedures for supervising inmates to include:

- General care
- Mealtime supervision
- Security
- Self protection and the protection of inmates from other inmates

In FY 1982, 377 correctional officers completed the training program at the Training Academy

**Parole Board Actions
FY 82**

| Mo. Avg. | Incarcerated Inmates Reviewed | | Offenders on Early Release | | Totals |
|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Paroled | Continued | Paroled | Continued | |
| JUL | 90 | 91 | 43 | 39 | 3,082 |
| AUG | 80 | 81 | 26 | 28 | 263 |
| SEP | 67 | 77 | 42 | 25 | 215 |
| OCT | 116 | 121 | 51 | 30 | 211 |
| NOV | 90 | 91 | 36 | 17 | 318 |
| DEC | 79 | 87 | 68 | 18 | 234 |
| JAN | 72 | 76 | 30 | 13 | 252 |
| FEB | 58 | 58 | 3 | 0 | 191 |
| MAR | 131 | 98 | 62 | 13 | 119 |
| APR | 116 | 165 | 26 | 21 | 304 |
| MAY | 62 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 328 |
| JUN | 201 | 253 | 22 | 26 | 145 |
| TOTAL | 1,162 | 1,281 | 409 | 230 | 3,082 |
| Mo. Av. | 97 | 107 | 34 | 19 | 257 |

Sentence Variance

Average **manslaughter** sentences varied considerably from a low of 7 years to a high of 14 years. Sentences ranged from 5 months to life. The 5 month sentence was actually 15 years, with 14 years and 7 months suspended. The life sentence was handed down under the Habitual offender statute.

For **aggravated assault** the average sentence spread is fairly broad (2.9 years in one district to 8.1 in another) and the range covers the waterfront (from less than 1 year to life). Despite these extremes, sentence variance from aggravated assault is not that bad overall. Thirteen districts come within one year of the statewide average and six within 3 years. Thus only one district is more than 3 years from the statewide average. The extreme sentences (3 lifers), are a result of sentencing under the Habitual offender statute.

As would be expected, sentences for **armed robbery** (with a firearm) are generally greater than for **robbery** (no firearm). This is true statewide and for 18 of the 20 judicial districts. For both **armed robbery** and **robbery** sentence averages and ranges are extremely broad. Average sentence by district for armed robbery go from 6.7 to 16.8 years, with a sentence range of one year to life. For robbery, averages go from 5.3 to 18.0 years and the range is less than one year to life.

Rape shows the greatest sentence variance with 10 district sentencing more than 5 years from the statewide average. However, the number of cases is really too small to draw any solid conclusions. The 1 year sentences are for attempted rape.

Sentences for **burglary** and **larceny** are the most consistent. With few exceptions, most burglary sentences fall in the 1 to 15 year range with most districts closed to the statewide average of 3.7 years. The one life sentence for burglary is an habitual offender. Larceny sentences fall in the 1 to 5 year range and cluster around the statewide average of 2.9 years.

Sentences for **forgery** cluster around the statewide average with 15 of 20 districts within one year of it.

In Mississippi murder automatically carries a life sentence.

Financial Data

**Financial Data
Expenditures By Four Major Budgets**

| Category | Administration | Institutions | Community Services | Medical | Totals |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Personal Services | 1,684,334.30 | 12,214,626.04 | 2,857,984.46 | 811,837.56 | 17,568,782.36 |
| Travel | 47,495.61 | 83,739.87 | 143,779.39 | 2,104.96 | 277,119.83 |
| Contractual Services | 2,628,874.85 | 235,148.91 | 326,279.47 | 236,340.27 | 3,426,643.50 |
| Commodities Capital Outlay | 3,364,884.57 | 1,145,656.98 | 125,480.05 | 235,577.10 | 4,871,598.70 |
| Other | 0 | 27,594.83 | 0 | 0 | 27,594.83 |
| Equipment Subsidies | 76,608.13 | 276,887.62 | 11,651.94 | 0 | 365,147.69 |
| Loans & Grants | 0 | 624,616.00 | 0 | 0 | 624,616.00 |
| TOTALS | 7,802,197.46 | 14,608,270.25 | 3,465,175.31 | 1,285,859.89 | 27,161,502.91 |

Special Section

Federal Court Orders

The first decision in the case of *Gates, et. al., vs. Collier, et. al.*, an inmate class action, was handed down on October 20, 1972. It was followed by a raft of others, the most significant being the order of August 7, 1975 signed by William C. Keady, Chief Judge, United States District court for the Northern District of Mississippi, cited as 407 F. Supp. 1117 (1975) and styled as **Gates IV**. This order stipulated the closing of several antiquated camps and also that all remaining facilities at Parchman State Prison and those under construction or planned for the future provide not less than 50 square feet of living space per inmate.

The order addressed several other issues but all have since been resolved except the ongoing concern for the provision of adequate medical services to inmates.

A consent order entered by Judge Keady on August 15, 1981 made the following amendment to the original order:

The Department shall be permitted to increase the inmate population of Parchman Penitentiary by no more than 300 additional prisoners on a temporary, emergency basis pursuant to the following conditions:

- a. Any such increase may exist only until February 1, 1982, without further order of the court.
- b. After February 1, 1982, at no time shall the population of Parchman Penitentiary exceed 3925 (present population plus rated capacity of Unit 29) without further order of the Court.
- c. The 50 square foot per prisoner requirement imposed by this Court shall be suspended on a temporary emergency basis to relieve overcrowding in the local jails in the State of Mississippi only to the extent to allow the interim population changes ordered herein.

A further consent order entered by Judge Keady on January 26, 1982 extended the authorization to house 300 additional prisoners until July 1, 1982.

On February 18, 1982 Judge Keady relieved the State Board of Health, the Fire Marshal, State Building Commission and Department of Corrections from filing quarterly reports to his court, since he determined that his original court order on this subject, dated May 17, 1978, had been met with compliance.

On June 22, 1982 Judge Keady entered three orders that:

- (1) extended the authorization to house 300 additional prisoners until October 1, 1982.
- (2) approved 17 of the 48 county jails nominated by DOC for the housing of state prisoners as being in compliance with constitutional conditions.
- (3) upheld an earlier decision to allow state prisoners to remain in unnominated county jails if they requested to do so in writing.

Note: Those three orders were the last of FY 1982. However, it might be of interest to note what has transpired since.

On September 10, 1982 Judge Keady ordered that the 300 additional bedspaces may become permanent if DOC hired 23 additional treatment personnel (medical and mental health) by March 10, 1983.

Of the 48 jails nominated by DOC, 39 were approved on January 12, 1983, state prisoners being limited to 50% of the court-approved capacity of each. Motions made by the plaintiffs to appoint a federal monitor and outside experts to inspect jails were denied.

Legislative Impact

The 1982 Regular Session of the Legislature was preceded by the Governor's appointment of a blue ribbon committee of recognized authorities from all branches of the criminal justice system. This committee conducted extensive research and study relative to the direction which the penal system in Mississippi should pursue during the decade of the 80's. Alternative sentencing was the central theme of the conclusions reached by the committee, with the prohibitive costs of incarceration being a primary consideration as well as the uncontradicted evidence that there is no correlation between incarceration and deterrence to crime.

A "Governor's Conference on Corrections" was conducted in November, 1981, with leaders from all regions in the United States addressing the participants. The Conference adjourned with Governor Winter making a commitment to pursue the objections enumerated by the Conference and by the Committee. Subsequently, twenty-three proposals were submitted to the 1982 Regular Session designed to enact into law the proposals which had been the work product of the Conference and the Committee. These proposals met legislative resistance.

A county work bill was passed as was a change in the parole eligibility law. However, the substantive proposals relative to solving the dilemma of overcrowded prisons were defeated. This would, on the surface, indicate a significant lack of success from a legislative standpoint in 1982, but there is no doubt but that the process of making everyone involved in the criminal justice system aware of the viable options available was advanced.

Factors Likely To Impact Upon The Future

As previously noted, prison overcrowding is our primary concern. Obviously more facilities need to be constructed. But the big question is where and how much can we afford?

Decentralization of the prison system (regional facilities) versus continued centralization (adding more units to the one existing penitentiary at Parchman) will probably be the most controversial correctional issue before the 1983 legislative session. Our concern about continual centralization is twofold: (1) Parchman is already on its way to becoming one of the largest penal colonies in the nation and further expansion could make it both unmanageable and dangerous; (2) it is difficult to recruit qualified professional staff in this remote area, particularly in the fields of medicine, mental health and dentistry. Decentralization would permit the realization of specialized institutions, such as a women's prison and a minimum custody institution. It would also greatly increase access to community resources and bring both employment and income to the local areas involved. At the time of this writing the outcome of the issue is unknown.

Since the State of Mississippi cannot spend funds in excess of existing financial resources, a revenue shortfall tied to the economy would affect expansion (programmatic as well as capital outlay).

Gates vs. Collier, the inmate class action that provides authority to the federal courts to monitor prisons on an ongoing basis, will probably not receive final adjudication for several years. Changes in authorized capacities for prison facilities and county jails could result.

The Community Services National Institute of Corrections Caseload Mangement Project is expected to produce two results:

- (1) a refined allocation of offender supervision resources and
- (2) uniformity in procedures and reporting statistics.

Systems Development is expected to double the size of its computer terminal network during FY 1983. Progression from batch mode to on-line data entry and retrieval will continue. With the exception of the manual retention of documents required

by law, it is conceivable that all records handling will eventually be automated for a tremendous increase in speed and accuracy and a large reduction in duplication and time spent.

Plans by Fiscal Year

FY

1983: Design a women's prison, a reception and classification center, a minimum security prison and a prototype community work center (CWC).

FY

1984: Renovate 3 camps at Parchman.
Open Gulfport CWC.
Add 7 more CWC's.

FY

1985: Reopen 2 renovated camps.
Open minimum security unit.
Expand 1 camp.
Close 2 antiquated camps.

FY

1986: Open women's prison, the reception and classification center and a minimum security prison, perhaps in 1 complex.

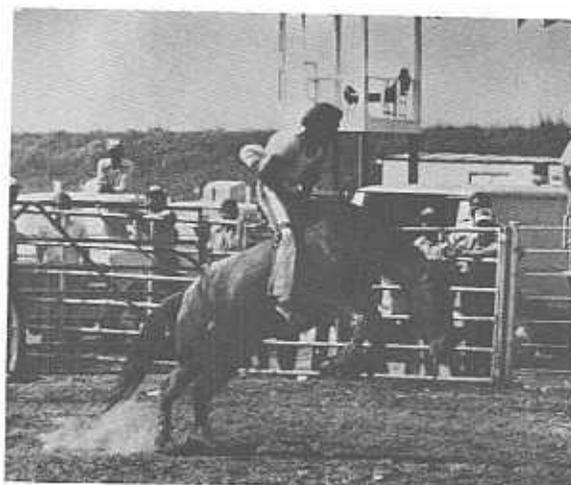
FY '83 Prison Rodeo

The 12th annual Parchman Prison Rodeo held on each Sunday throughout September, 1981, at the Mississippi State Penitentiary once again generated the interest of thousands of rodeo buffs. Spectators from Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas crowded into the rodeo stands each Sunday to cheer on cowboy inmates as they vied for prizes and cash awards.

Each year, the intent of the prison rodeo is to raise money for the Inmate Welfare Fund. Profits revert to the welfare fund. Funds from this special inmate account are used to pay inmate band expenses, purchase recreational equipment for inmates, buy trophies for inmate athletic events, underwrite fees for the inmates GED program, etc.

H Bar H Rodeo Company, lowest bidder for the prison rodeo, was paid \$13,800 to conduct the special annual fund raising event. The FY '82 prison rodeo was an outstanding success.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Total Income..... | \$40,100 |
| Expenses..... | 27,100 |
| Net Profit | <u>\$13,000</u> |



Parchman inmate tries luck in bronc riding competition.

Bill Glass Crusade

The Bill Glass Crusade held at the prison on April 2-4, 1982, was the largest type ministry ever held at the state penitentiary. Flanked by such outstanding athletes as Dave Washington, Lawrence Pillers, Paul Wren, Joe Green, Tanya Crevier, and others, Glass and his entourage spent 3 days witnessing to inmates and sharing with them their fond memories as professional athletes.

The crusade billed as a "Total Person Weekend" witnessed participation by approximately 3,000 inmates at the prison.

Inmates took part in the sessions conducted by the pro athletes which moved from camp to camp. At the close of each meeting, inmates rushed forward to shake hands with the crusade members and clamored for a piece of paper on which to get an autograph.

Bill Glass has conducted countless crusades similar to the one at Parchman at other prison facilities throughout the country. State prison officials hope that arrangements can be made in the not distant future for Bill Glass to return to Parchman.

Mississippi Comparisons to National Averages

| | Mississippi | National Averages |
|---|-------------|----------------------|
| Incarceration Rate Per 100 000 People | 116 | 154 |
| Average Daily Inmate Population (1981) | 4,329 | 6,608 |
| Percent Female Inmates | 3.2% | 4.1% |
| Percent Black Inmates | 69% | 57% (A) |
| Escapes | 88 | 84 |
| Inmate Cost Per Year | \$6,892 | \$13,572 (B) |
| Construction Cost Per Bed | \$15,110 | \$31,558 |
| Inmate Per Correctional Officer | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Entry Salary Of Correctional Officers | \$10,752 | \$12,693 |
| Percent of State Expenditures Budgeted For Corrections | 3.17% | 2.63% (C) |
| Inmates In Local Jails Due To Overcrowding | 1,147 | 183 (D) |
| Percent Serving Life Sentences | 10.3% | 8.0% |

Note:

- (A) The District of Columbia led the nation with 96.5% black prisoners.
- (B) Indirect costs are not included.
- (C) The Southeastern state averaged 3.50%. This region noted one of the higher increases in percentage from 1970 to 1982.
- (D) Georgia (1,729); Alabama (1,593); Virginia (1,170); Mississippi (1,147); New Jersey (995); and Louisiana (894) accounted for 82% of the total of 9,138.